

ZAMOYSKI, A.

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39575.

Author : Akhmatovich O., Leplyavy, M., Zamoysky A.
Inst : Polish Academy of Sciences.
Title : Chemistry of Cyanocarbonyl. I. Reaction Between
Cyanocarbonyl and α -methyl styrol and Allyl-
benzene.

Orig Pub: Byul. Polsk. A.N., 1955, Otd. 3,3, No 10, 535-542.

Abstract: In the reaction of α -methyl styrol (I) in a hexane solution at $\sim 20^\circ\text{C}$ with one mole of $\text{CO}(\text{CN})_2$ (II) one obtains $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{CO.CN}$ (III). The fact is verified by the hydrolysis of (III) ($\sim 20^\circ\text{C}$) in dioxane to $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ (IV) and isomeriza-

Card 1/3

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39575.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963720016-6

Abstract: In the reaction of (III) (heating to 130°C) into β -methyl cinnamyl cyanide, M.P. $40-42^\circ\text{C}$. In the reaction of (I) with 2 moles of (II) as well as of (III) with (II) ($\sim 20^\circ\text{C}$), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}(\text{=CH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CN})_2\text{COOCN}$ (V), is formed, yield 77 and 80% respectively, M.P. 76.5°C . (V) with the reaction ($\sim 20^\circ\text{C}$) of 2 moles of aniline forms β -phenylvinylacetanilid (VI), formanilidcyanide, and HCN, at the excess of aniline forms (VI), diphenylurea and HCN.

When (V) is treated with 10% NH_4OH , one obtains $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{CONH}_2$; when treated with $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NNH}_2$, obtained are $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2\text{CONHNHC}_6\text{H}_5$ and $\text{CO}(\text{NNHC}_6\text{H}_5)_2$. The hydrolysis of (V) in dioxane leads to the formation of (IV) HCN and CO_2 . Allylbenzene (VII) reacts simultaneously with 2 moles

Card 2/3

POLAND / Organic Chemistry. Organic Synthesis. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 12, 1958, 39575.

ZIMOWSKI, T.

"Weekday in a Factory Library", p. 249; "Questionnaire of State Technical Publications and Horyzonty Techniki on Reading Awards", p. 253, (HORYZONTY TECHNIKI, Vol. 7, No. 5, 1954, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, (EHAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

Z. B. M. / Skl. /

Zamoyski T.

Zamoyski T., Eng. "The Development of the Polish Chemical Industry." (Rozwój przemysłu chemicznego w Polsce). Przemysł Chemiczny, No 6, 1950, pp. 309-317, 2 tabs.

Conditions of development of the chemical industry in Poland before the 1-st World War and during the period between the two wars. The part played by foreign capital and its impact on the Polish chemical industry, specially considering production of soda, sulphuric acid, coal-tar derivatives, organic intermediates, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, fats, artificial fibres and matches. The position of the chemical industry after the second war and at present.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts No. 2, 1951

ZAMDYSKI, T.

More extensive reading will accelerate technical progress. p. 132.
Vol 8, no. 5, May 1955. CHEMIK. Katowice, Poland.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

ZAMOYSKI, T.

"Fighting for a New Reader." p. 205 (HORYZONTY TECHNIKI, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1953)
Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10,
October 1953. Unclassified.

ZAMOYSKI, Tadeusz, mgr inz.

International congresses of industrial chemistry. Problemy 20
no. 5: 304-305 '64

OLSZewska, Barbara; ZAMOYSKI, Tadeusz

Edmund Trepka; 1880-1964, Kwart hist nauki i tech 9 no.3/4:372-382
'64

ZAMOYSKI, Tadeusz, mgr inz.

The Thirty-fifth International Congress of Industrial Chemistry.
Problemy 20 no.11:700-703 '64.

ZAMOYSKI, T.

"Contribution of Poland to the Development of Chemistry; some Materials for Debates at the First Polish Congress of Science." p. 380 (Problemy, Vol. 8, no. 6 1952, Warszawa.)

Vol. 3, no. 6

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions./Library of Congress, June 1954, Uncl.

ZAMOYSKI, T.

"Review of technical books", p. 430 (Przeglad Techniczny. Vol. 74, no. 11, Nov. 1953.
Warszawa)

Vol. 3, No. 3

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1954, Uncl.

ZAMOYSKI, T.

"Role of technical associations in propagating technical books." p. 186. (Przegląd Techniczny, Vol. 74, no. 5, May 53, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

13

CH

Foreign capital invested in the Polish chemical industry.
T. Zamysłek. *Przemil. Chem.* 6(29), 300-17(1931).
The present status of the Polish chem. industry is reviewed.
Frank Gonet

P.T.A

Chemistry & Chemical Technology

7

338

66

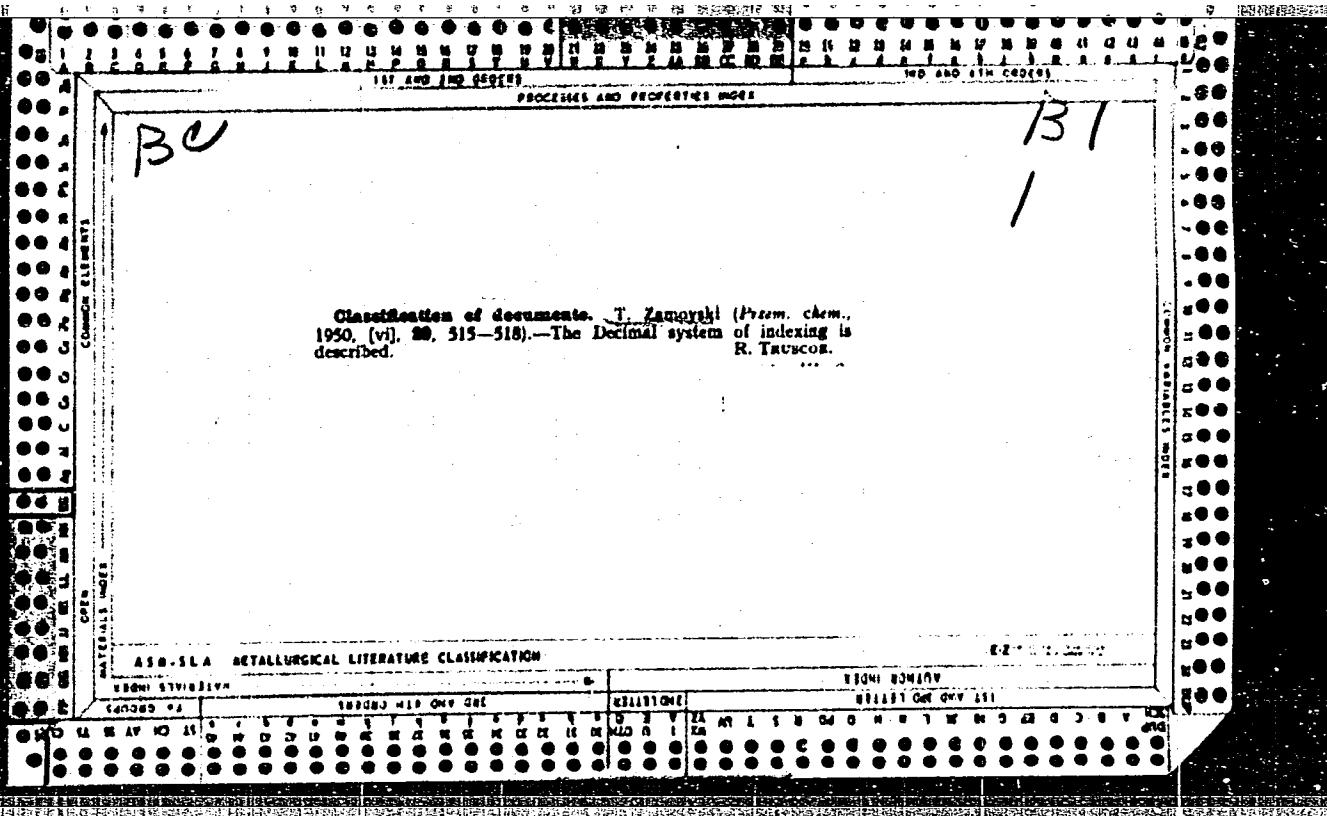
Zamoyski T., Eng. The Development of the Polish Chemical Industry.
"Rozwój przemysłu chemicznego w Polsce". Przemysł Chemiczny, No 6, 1950, pp. 309-317, 2 tabs.

Conditions of development of the chemical industry in Poland before the 1-st World War and during the period between the two wars. The part played by foreign capital and its impact on the Polish chemical industry, specially considering production of soda, sulphuric acid, coal-tar derivatives, organic intermediates, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, fats, artificial fibres and matches. The position of the chemical industry after the second war and at present.

Part played by foreign capital in the growth of the Polish chemical industry. T. Zamorski. (From *Chem.*, 1930, (vi), 59, 309-317). R. TRAUSCOT.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

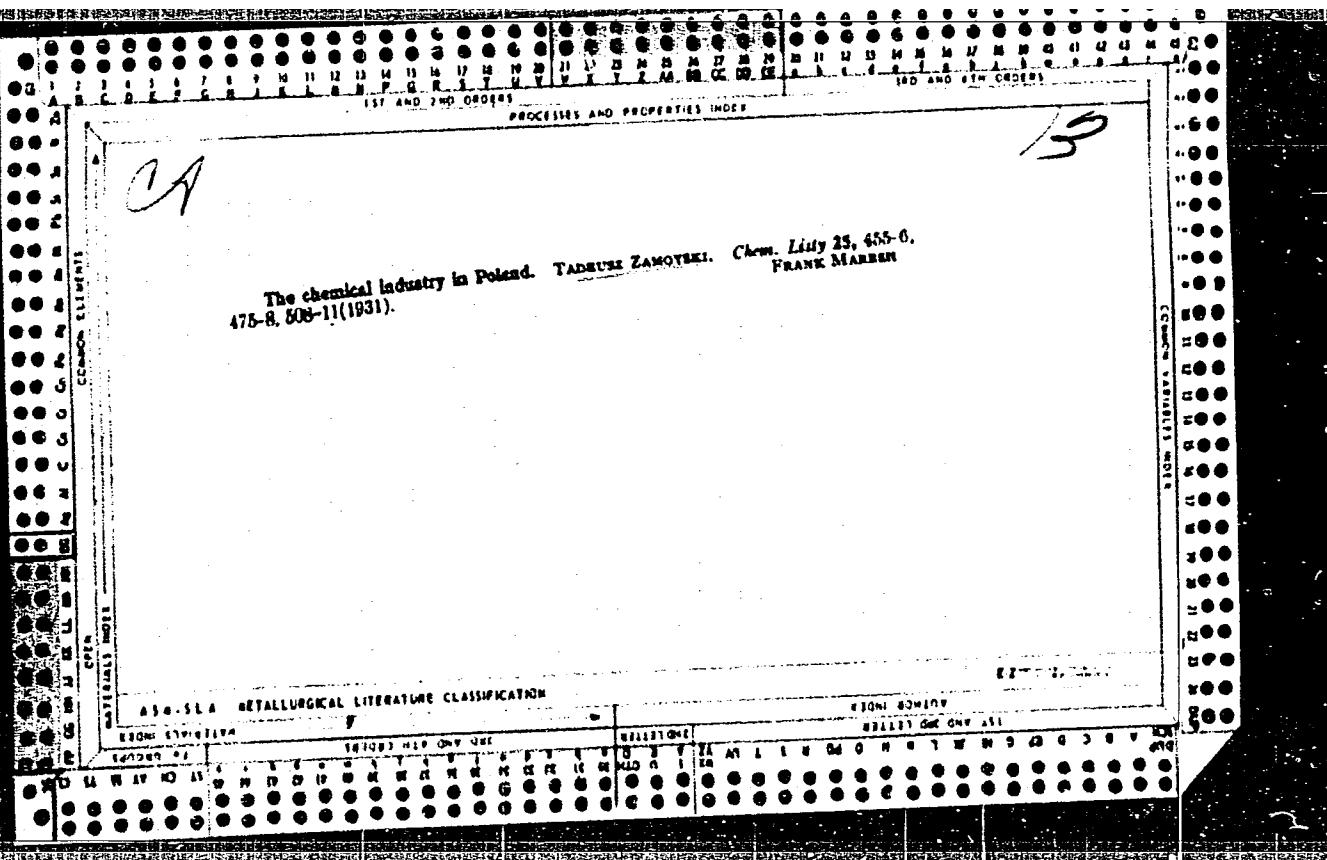
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963720016-6"



Demand for sulfur and its compounds in Poland. B. Irepka and T. Zajewski. *Przegl. Chem.* 2, 341-6 (1938).—A statistical review for the years 1933-37 illustrated by 14 graphs. B. Józefowicz

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963720016-6"



ZAMOYSKI, Tadeusz, mgr inz.

Center of French scientific and technological documentation.
Problemy 19 no.12:776-777 '63.

1. Dyrektor Osrodka Francuskiej Dokumentacji Naukowo-
Technicznej, Warszawa.

ZAMOYSKI, Tadeusz

The Polish export of chemicals. Przem chem Special issue:
3-6 '58.

ZAMOYSKIY, N.A.

Evaluation of Reed-Muench method in determining the activity of biological preparations. Zhur. mikrobiol., epfd, i immun. 27 no.1: 77-83 Ja '56 (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvaniya trachey i bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii (nach.-kandidat meditsinskikh nauk N.A. Kukhterin)
(BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, effects, standard., Reed-Muench method (Rus))

L 18719-63

EWT(1)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/EED-2 ARFTC/ASD/ESD-3 JD/JG

8/0181/63/005/007/2012/2015

ACCESSION NR: AP3003905

65

AUTHORS: Klevtsov, P. Y.; Zamozhskiy, V. D.

63

TITLE: The nature of hydrothermal etching figures in ferrite crystals with garnet structureSOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 7, 1963, 2012-2015

TOPIC TAGS: hydrothermal etching, etching figure, ferrite, crystal, garnet, etch pit, orthorhombic dodecahedron, tetragonal trioctahedron, selectivity, autoclave, dislocation

ABSTRACT: The authors have made a study of surface structure because it furnishes information on the actual structure and growth processes in garnet crystals under hydrothermal conditions. They studied garnet ferrite crystals under the microscope as the surfaces are subjected to hydrothermal and chemical etching. A characteristic feature of this etching under hydrothermal conditions is its selectivity. Etch pits have a well-defined rhombic pyramidal shape, the sides of the pyramidal base being parallel to the edges of the intersection between the face being treated and the adjoining rhombic dodecahedral or tetragonal trioctahedral {011} faces. The pits are chaotically distributed, but occur also along lines in series similar to

Card 1/2

L 18719-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003905

2

etch pits at the emergent sites of dislocations along subgrain boundaries. In these series the apices of pits lie between 0.3 and 3 μ apart, the distance differing for various crystals. Selective chemical etching supports the view that these pits are of dislocation character. Dislocations in crystals of magnetic garnets may appear through treatment (in an autoclave) of crystals by solutions of various salts at high temperatures and pressures. Orig. art. has: 2 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jan63

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

8/181/63/005/001/050/064
B108/B180

AUTHORS: Klevtsov, P. V., and Zamozhskiy, V. D.

TITLE: Selective etching of magnetic garnet crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 339-340

TEXT: Due to lack of a good method of revealing dislocations, little is known about the effect of structural defects on the physical properties of garnet-type ferrites. The authors therefore sought to find an etching agent that reacts on structural defects. Ferrite-garnets of yttrium, gadolinium, and dysprosium were rinsed and then etched. Two agents produced good results. The first, (1), had 3 parts 55-% nitric acid, 1 part HCl (35.4%) and 1 part FeCl_3 ; etching time 10 - 15 min. To increase selectivity aliquot quantities were added, of substances which would reduce the dissolution rate parallel to the (110) face and increase it perpendicular to this face. This resulted in agent (2), which was composed of 300 ml (1), 1 g Zn, 0.5 g Na_2SO_3 , 1 g $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.1 g $(\text{C}_7\text{H}_9\text{ON})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$, and 0.25 g $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$; etching time 20 - 30 min.

Card 1/2

Selective etching of magnetic garnet ...

S/181/63/005/001/050/064
B108/B180

The etch pits had rhombic bases with their sides parallel to those of the rhombododecahedral faces. The pits were arranged randomly or in lines. The main role in the agents described is played by the Fe^{3+} , Zn^{2+} , and Na^+ ions since their ionic radii are close to those of Cd^{3+} , Dy^{3+} , and Y^{3+} . There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk
(Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of SO, AS USSR,
Novosibirsk)

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1962

Card 2/2

KLEVTSOV, P. V.; ZAMOZHSKIY, V. D.

Selective etching of magnetic garnet crystals. *Fiz. tver. tela*
5 no.1:339-340 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirsogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR, Novosibirsk.

(Garnet crystals—Magnetic properties)

ACC NRE: AR6023282 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/003/E039/E039

AUTHOR: Zamozhskiy, V. D.; Klevtsov, P. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nature of interlacing spirals of growth on crystals of ferrite garnet, yttrium, and rare-earth elements

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 3E298

REF SOURCE: Sb. Simpozium, Protsessy sinteza i rosta kristallov plenok poluprovodnik. materialov, 1965. Tezisy dokl. Novosibirsk, 1965, 12

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, garnet, yttrium, crystal surface, crystal growth, rare earth element

ABSTRACT: A spiral-laminar mechanism under hydrothermal conditions is shown by investigating the surface structure of crystal faces. Spirals on the crystal faces {110}, generated by growth centers on the screw dislocations, are characterized by an interlacing. This interlacing is controlled by the crystal structure of the garnet. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/

[NT]

Card 1/1 *pla*

L 47329-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/JG/JD
ACC NR: AR6025765 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/004/A077/A077

AUTHOR: Klevtsov, P. V.; Zamozhskiy, V. D.

38

B

TITLE: Influence of conditions of hydrothermal synthesis of iron garnet crystals of yttrium and of rare-earth elements on the formation of crystal-lattice defects

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4A648

REF. SOURCE: Sb. Simpozium. Protsessy sinteza i rosta kristallov i plenok poluprovodnik. materialov, 1965. Tezisy dokl. Novosibirsk, 1965, 12-13

TOPIC TAGS: yttrium iron garnet, rare earth element, garnet, hydrothermal synthesis, single crystal growing, crystal dislocation phenomenon, crystal defect

ABSTRACT: Single crystals of iron garnets were synthesized in solutions of $FeCl_3$ and $FeCl_2$ at temperatures up to 600C the dislocations in the crystals were displayed by chemical etching. An increase in the synthesis temperature increases the number of defects in the crystals. In crystals obtained in $FeCl_2$ solutions, the dislocation density is higher. The causes of the increased dislocation density in this case are discussed. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 pb

KOZOUSKOVA, J.; ZAMPACH, A.

Contribution to sanitary investigations of working conditions in spas with special attention to moulds causing mycoses. Pracovni lek. 12 no.7:355-357 S '60.

1. Hygienicky a epidemiologicky ustav lekarske fakulty v Brne,
prednosta doc. MUDr. RNDr. K. Halacka.

(HEALTH RESORTS)

(MYCOSES transm.)

(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

ZAMPACH, F.

"Economical construction of a saw-tooth roof composed of glued boards and prismatic elements."

p. 200((Stavba) Vol. 4, no. 7, July 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

AMACH, FRANTISEK

*2 May
4E2C (7)*

Desulfurization of Thiokol DA, Fractile Zammach and
Dutan Antares. (Chem. polyst. 7, 158-61 (1957).—By
removing sulfur from polytetrasulfide rubbers, their
mech. properties after vulcanization are improved. NaOH
and Na₂S were tested as desulfurizing agents and their effec-
tiveness was compared. Na₂S was found preferable to
NaOH. When heating the thiokol later 1 hr. at 60° with
an equimolar amt. of Na₂S, a complete removal of free S
atoms from the chain was attained. The NaOH is sub-
stantially less effective and must be employed in excess.

L. A. Hecht

R A C

Con

Permanent magnets cast in sand. J. Zarnack and O. Starck. *Metall. Ustn. 4*, 13-17, 31-2 (1940).—Most suitable for melting magnetic steels are high-frequency induction furnaces. The charge is a very pure, soft steel (max. C, Si, and Mn a few hundredths of a %) Ni, Cu, or Co. Ti is added to the melt as Fe-Ti or Al-Ti. Al is added at the very end of the melting process and it must be done quickly to prevent creation of nonuniformities. Even slight nonuniformities in the Al content of the structure have an adverse effect on the magnetic properties of the castings. High casting temps. are advantageous to obtain good filling of the molds and a coarse grain structure. The gating must be suitably designed to prevent foam formation during the casting process. Lost heads (feeding heads) cannot be used, and the ingates should be so designed that they can be parted from the castings by knocking off. Addns. for machining must be kept very small, there should be no sudden changes in the cross section, and the max. thickness should not exceed 25-30 mm. Hardening temps. vary between 900 and 1350°, cooling speeds must be accurately controlled and kept within prescribed limits; tempering temps. are 500-650°. Variation in the cooling speed will cause variations of the magnetic properties for Fe-Al-Ni alloys. A series of expts. enabled the authors to find a suitable compn. which permits casting of magnets with various wall thicknesses from a single melt. For hardening in water steels with Al 12, Ni 27, and Cu 8%, and also steels with Al 12,

Ni 30, Cu 6, and Ti 0.5% proved to be most suitable. The best shape of demagnetizing curves is obtained for certain Fe-Cu-Ni-Co alloys with possible addns. of Cu and other materials, and hardened in a magnetic field. (B/H) for such steels is 4.53×10^9 gauss-oeersteds. On basis of theoretical considerations it can be said that the limit values of the specific magnetic energy are 5×10^6 gauss oeersteds for ordinary steels, and about 20×10^6 for steels hardened in a magnetic field. B. Gross

ZAMPACH, Josef

Exothermic facing from the mixture of CT. Slevarenstvi
10 no.5:188 My '62.

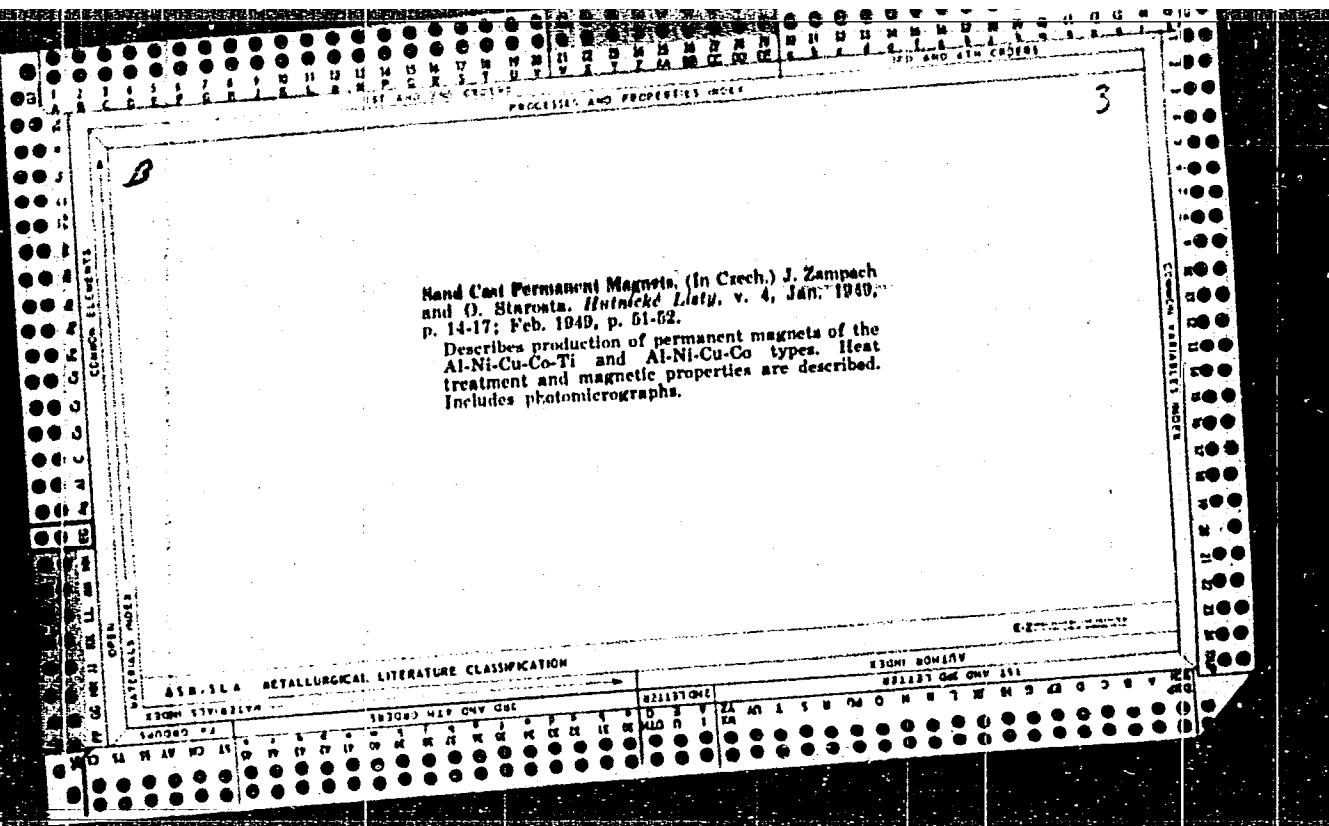
1. Metalurgické závody, Tynec nad Sázavou.

The dimensional stability of pistons cast from aluminum alloys. J. Žampach and O. Starosta. *Hliníkové Látky* 2, 7-9 (1947).—Aluminum alloys contg. 11.5-13 Si, 0.8-1.1 Cu, 0.8-1.3 Mg, 0.8-1.1 Ni, and a content of Fe + Ti not exceeding 0.8% did not change their dimensions more than 0.04% when heated to 250° for 6 hrs. The increase in vol. produced by the heating is due to a release of mol. strain, microstructural changes, alterations occurring in solid soins, etc. Repeated heatings and coolings of the castings did not produce any addnl. changes in the vol. When the pistons are used at a const. temp., or at a temp. lower than that at which the aging of the alloy occurred, they do not change vol. Frank March

Frank March

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963720016-6"



V
✓ ZAMPACH, J. and
STAROSTA, O.

C. A. Vol. 42, January 10 - May 10, 1948
2219 h

"The Dimensional Stability of Pistons Cast From Aluminum Alloys".
J. Zampach and O. Starosta. Hutnické Listy 2, 7-9 (1947),

Aluminum alloys contg. 11.5-13 Si, 0.8-1.1 Cu, 0.8-1.3 Mg, 0.8-1.1
Ni, and a content of Fe + Ti not exceeding 0.8% did not change their
dimensions more than 0.01% when heated to 250° for 6 hrs. The
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of the alloy occurred, they do not change vol.

ZAMPACH, J.

ZAMPACH, J. and
STAROSTA, O.

C. A. Vol. 42, January 10 - May 10, 1948

2219 h

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J. Zampach and O. Starosta. Huthnické Listy 2, 7-9 (1947),-

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ZAMPACH, J.

ZAMPACH, J. and
STAROSTA, O.

C. A. Vol. 42, January 10 - May 10, 1948

2219 h

"The Dimensional Stability of Pistons Cast From Aluminum Alloys".
J. Zampach and O. Starosta. Hutnické Listy 2, 7-9 (1947).-

Aluminum alloys contg. 11.5-13 Si, 0.8-1.1 Cu, 0.8-1.3 Mg, 0.8-1.1 Ni, and a content of Fe + Ti not exceeding 0.8% did not change their dimensions more than 0.01% when heated to 250° for 6 hrs. The increase in vol. produced by the heating is due to a release of mol. strain, microstructural changes, alterations occurring in solid solns., etc. Repeated heatings and coolings of the castings did not produce any addnl. changes in the vol. When the pistons are used at a const. temp. or at a temp. lower than that at which the aging of the alloy occurred, they do not change vol.

ZAMPACH, J.
+ Petříček

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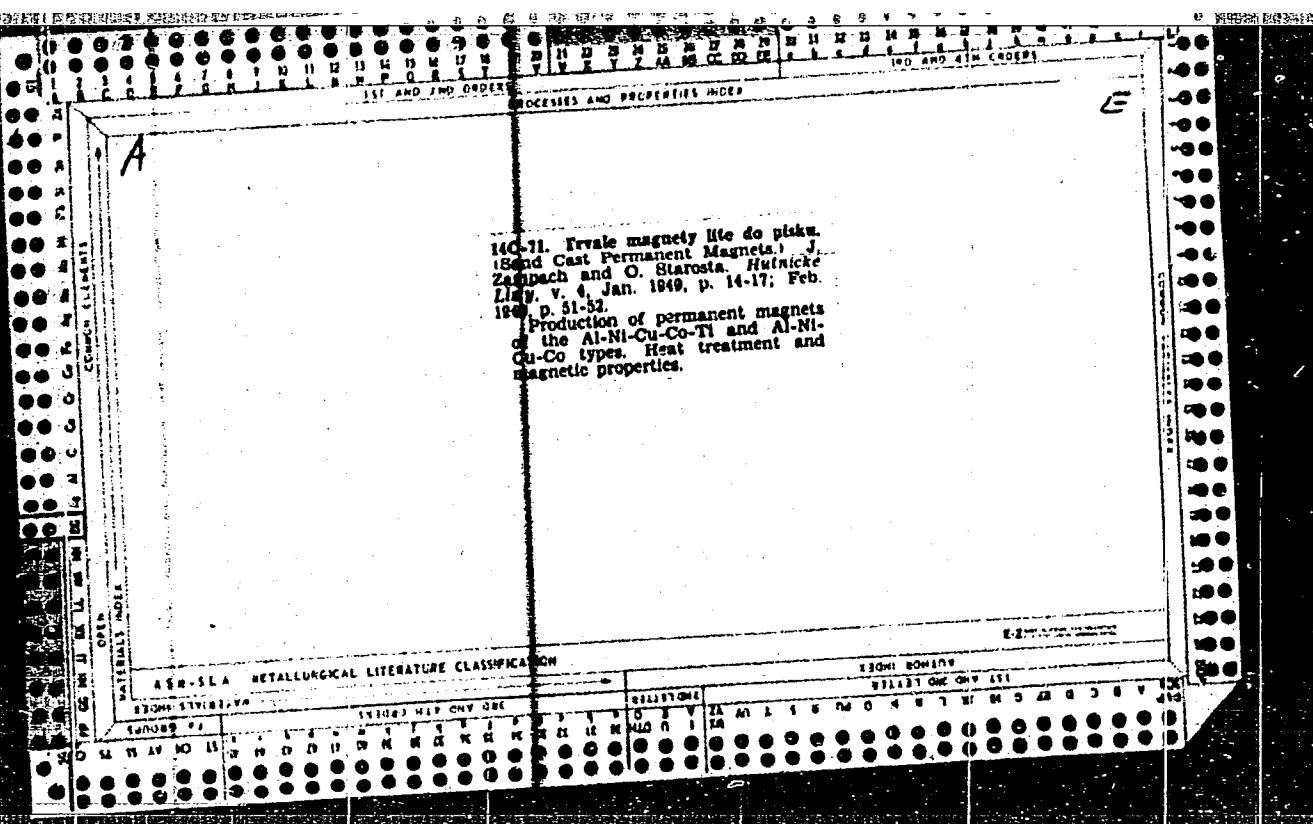
The High-Frequency Furnace in the Foundry. J. Mackovia
and J. Zampach. (Slevárenství, 1953, 1, (1-2), 9-18). [In
Czech]. The advantages of high-frequency furnaces in foun-
dry practice, the construction and principles underlying their
operation, the choice of crucible material, and the manufac-
ture of crucibles for melting steel for castings are discussed,
and experience acquired in the making of permanent magnet
steels, alloy steels, and non-ferrous metals are considered.

114 PACH, 116-1
Production of Steel

(2)

3

Steelmaking in the High-Frequency Furnace. J. Mackevic
and J. Zamrazil. (Stavremaliv, 1953, 1, (4), 97-98). (In Czech).
An account is given of the author's experiences in the use of
the high-frequency furnace in the manufacture of cast iron,
manganese steel, and other high and low alloy steels and non-
ferrous alloys, supplemented by a critical survey of the litera-
ture. The direction of further developments in the design and
use of these furnaces, and the improvement of the refractory
linings are considered.—r. r.



ZAMPACH, V.

Journal of Applied Chemistry
April 1954
Industrial Inorganic Chemistry

steelmaking in the high-frequency furnace. L. Mackley and
J. Zampach (*Stahlreinst*, 1953, 1, No. 4, 90-95; *J. Iron Steel
Inst.*, 1954, 179, 107).—An account is given of the author's experiences in the use of high-frequency furnaces in the manufacture of cast iron, manganese steel, and other high and low alloy steels and non-ferrous alloys, supplemented by a critical survey of the literature. Probable developments in the design and use of the furnaces, and in the improvement of refractory linings are considered.

R. B. CLARK

ZAMPACHOVA, Ljuba

Solubilization of organic vapors under increased pressure. Chem prum
12 no.8:406-412 Ag '62.

1. Kralovopolska strojirna, n.p., Brno.

ZAMPACHOVA, L.: POPELKA, J.: VILIM, O.

"An apparatus for estimating the liquid-vapor equilibrium at high pressures"

Chemicke Listy. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 53, No. 1, Jan 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclassified

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CATEGORY : Laboratory Equipment. Apparatus, Their Theory,
Construction and Application
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1 1960, No. 961
AUTHOR : Popelka, J.; Vilim, O.; Zampachova, L.
INST. :
TITLE : Apparatus for Determination of Liquid-Vapor
Equilibrium at High Pressures
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. listy, 1959, 53, No 1, 22-23

ABSTRACT : A device for the determination of liquid-vapor static equilibrium at high pressures is described. The errors caused by nonequiponderant evaporation of liquid when the selection of vapor phase samples is made, have been eliminated from the apparatus. The chamber of the apparatus is divided into three parts which, after equilibrium is attained, can be separated by a valve so that the upper part will

CARD:

1/2

F-6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Changes of Aggregate D
State

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 11, 1959, 24741

Author : Popelka, Jaroslav; Vilim, Otakar; Zampachova, Ljuba

Inst :
Title : Instrument for the Determination of the Equilibrium
Between Liquid and Vapor at High Pressures.

Orig Pub : Chem. Listy., 1959, 53, No 1, 22-23

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

7 5

An apparatus for the estimation of liquid-vapor equilibrium at high pressures. Jaroslav Popelka, Otakar Vilim, and Ljuba Zampachova (Výzkumný ústav synth. kaučuku, Brno, Czech.). Chem. Listy 53, 22-5 (1959).—A static app. for measuring liquid-vapor equil. at high pressures was designed. The autoclave has 3 chambers sepd. by a double stop valve and adapted for sampling, is surrounded by a heating jacket, and is fitted with 9 pivots for the rocking machine. M. Hrdlicka

ZAMPACHOVA, L.

"Heat insulation in laboratory rectifying columns."

p. 408 (Chemicky Prumysl) Vol. 7, no. 8, Aug. 1957
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

ZAMPACHOVA, Ljuta

Measurement of solubility of organic vapors in liquids
under increased pressure. Chem prum 12 no.3:136-138 Mr '62.

1. Vyzkumný ustav makromolekulární chemie, Brno; present
working place: Kralovopolska strojirna, Brno.

06609

CZECH/8-53-1-5/20

AUTHORS: Popelka, Jaroslav, Vilím, Otakar and Žampachová, Ljuba

TITLE: Instrument for Determining the Liquid-vapour Equilibrium
at Elevated Pressures

PERIODICAL: Chemické listy, 1959, Vol 53, Nr 1, pp 22 - 23

ABSTRACT: A static apparatus for measuring liquid-vapour equilibria
at high pressures has been designed. The disturbance of
the equilibrium conditions devising the sampling operation,
which occurs in the usual type of bomb apparatus, is
eliminated by subdividing the apparatus into two or three
chambers which can be isolated by closing a double stop
valve fitted on a single spindle, which prevents non-
equilibrium evaporation. A sketch (line drawing) of the
apparatus is shown in Figure 1. Acknowledgments are
expressed to J. Šuba for assisting in the design of the
instrument. There are 1 figure and 2 references, of
which 1 is Czech and 1 English.

Card 1/2

06609

CZECH/8-53-1-5/20

Instrument for Determining the Liquid-vapour Equilibrium at Elevated
Pressures

ASSOCIATIONS: Výzkumný ustav synthetického kaučuku, Gottwaldov
(Synthetic Rubber Research Institute, Gottwald)
Výzkumný ústav makromolekulární chemie, Brno
(Research Institute for Macro-molecular Chemistry, Brno)

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1958

Card 2/2

DVORAK, V.; VILNEK, I.; ZAMRAZIL, V.

Some data on the clinical picture of fat embolism. Acta chir.
orthop. traum. Cech. 31 no.3:258-263 Je '64.

1. Interni oddeleni (vedouci MUDr. A. Süss) a ortopedicke
oddeleni (vedouci MUDr. J. Horak Obvodniho ustavu narodniho
zdravi v Piseku.

Neurology

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DVORAK, V.; ZAMRAZIL, V.; Internal Department, Okresni Institute of Public Health (Interni Oddeleni OUNZ), Pisek, Chief (Prod-nosta) Dr A. SUSS.

"Neurological Complications in Dissecting Aneurism of the Aorta."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 30, No 1, Jan 67, pp 14 - 18

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified/: Three cases of dissecting aneurism are described; in all neurological complications were observed, and clinical findings were confirmed at autopsy. In one of the cases histological changes in the spinal cord were found. The cause was an ischemic lesion of the nervous tissue resulting from compression of the arteries originating in the aorta in the region of the aneurism. Description of the 3 main clinical types of nervous disturbances in dissecting aneurism of the aorta is presented. 1 Figure, 14 Western, 4 Czech, 1 USSR reference. (Manuscript received 13 Sep 65).

1/1

SOV/81-59-10-35624

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 312-313 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zamrika, A.I.

TITLE: Burning of High-Alumina Insulators in Tunnel Furnaces

PERIODICAL: Tr. Soveshchaniya po intensifik. raboty tunnel'n. pechey na z-dakh stroit. keramiki, 1956. Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1958, pp 91-93

ABSTRACT: For the first time in the Soviet Union the burning of uralite insulators (I) in tunnel furnaces (TF) for auxiliary plugs of automobiles and tractors has been introduced. The composition of the insulator mass and the technical characteristics of TF are given. The temperature curve of the burning condition is given. A TF for the burning of I operates without interruption for > 20 months. The output of a TF is 30 million I per year. In 1960 it is planned to increase the capacity of a TF at the expense of extending the zone of burning and reducing the time of pushing the cars to 37.5 million I and 500 t of uralite balls per year which amounts to 210% of its rated capacity.

I. Mikhaylova

Card 1/1

L 39887-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2 GD-2

SOURCE CODE: UR/0106/65/000/006/0031/0041

ACC NR: AP6016672

AUTHOR: Purtov, L. P.; Zamriy, A. S.; Shapovalov, I. F.

215

ORG: none

TITLE: Characteristic of error distributions in telephone channels during discrete signal transmission

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 6, 1965, 31-41

TOPIC TAGS: telephone, radio relay, signal distortion equipment

ABSTRACT: After outlining the procedures for communication channel testing, this comprehensive article discusses the faithfulness of discrete information transmission through telephone cable and stationary radio-relay channels, the error distributions in time, the distribution of error groups, the combination distortion probability distribution, and the distribution of the quantity of errors within distorted combinations. Results show that 1) errors are distributed and tend, as a rule, to appear in groups; 2) the average reception error probability is a variable quantity and cannot be used for a reliable estimate of the transmission methods and of the correcting codes; 3) within distorted combinations the errors in cables and radio-relay channels are distributed approximately in the same manner (in spite of different values for the combination distortion probabilities); 4) during the phase difference operation the prevalent number of errors is even; and 5) interventions by the operating personnel are one of the reasons for the decrease in

faithfulness of discrete information transmission. V. I. Shiyapoberskiy, V. Ye. Klinger, G. V. Simonova, S. O. Dzherayyan, A. F. Zubritskaya, S. A. Kuz'mina, V. G. Bulin, E. P. Perfil'yev, N. I. Vovohenko, Z. M. Pronina and I. M. Cherkasov also participated in the organization and carrying out the tests of the communication channels. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 17 / SUBM DATE: 1608t64 / ORIG UDC: 004.391.833: 621.395.12

Card 1/1 A/S

ACCESSION NR: AP4034471

S/0243/64/000/004/0058/0061

AUTHOR: Vende, E. Yu.; Bel'kovich, V. I.; Zamriy, G. T.

TITLE: Autocompensatory device for recording enterogastric pH

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya promyshlennost' SSSR, no. 4, 1964, 58-61

TOPIC TAGS: pH recording device, continuous enterogastric pH recording, autocompensatory device/ 036M oxyhemograph

ABSTRACT: A device for continuous recording of pH in the stomach is based on a special attachment developed by the authors for the autocompensator amplifier circuit of a 036M oxyhemograph (see enclosures 01 and 02). The pH values are determined by the potential differences of the antimony and calomel electrodes in the animal stomach. The margin of error for pH readings in laboratory tests on experimental animals does not exceed 0.3 units for pH ranging from 1.0 to 9.0 and 0.5 units for pH ranging from 9.0 to 11.4. For more accurate readings, gastric lavage is recommended to prevent mucus envelopment of electrodes. Potential fluctuations caused by mechanical activity of the stomach can be reduced by the use of a ring-shaped

Cord 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4034471

electrode to encircle the catheter. The advisability of eliminating potential fluctuations related to stomach motor activity requires further study. Though these latter fluctuations distort the pH curve, they provide certain additional data on functional activity of the stomach. In animals the catheter and pickup are introduced into the stomach through a fistula. In humans the possibility of introduction per os has been demonstrated by the work of Ye. Yu. Linal. The new method of continuous pH recording in the stomach is greatly superior to the old method of taking samples of gastric contents.
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut pitaniya AMN SSSR, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskikh instrumentov i oborudovaniya, Moscow (Nutrition Institute AMN SSR, All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Medical Instruments and Equipment)

SUBMITTED: 07Jan64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 004

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4034471

ENCLOSURE: 01

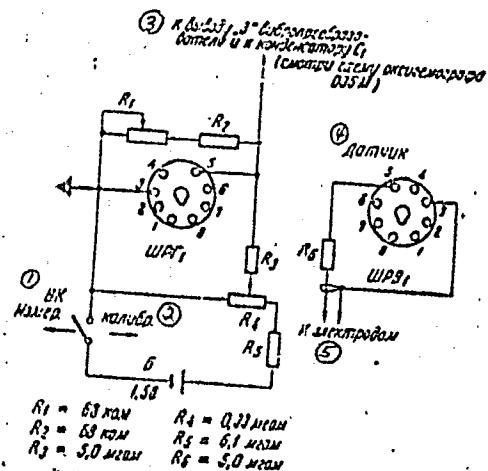


Fig. 1. Diagram of input circuit changes of 036M oxyhemograph when used to record enterogastric pH.

(1) Measurement, (2) Calibration, (3) To load "3" of vibrotransducer and condenser C₁ of 036M oxyhemograph, (4) Pickup, (5) To electrodes.

Card 1 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4034471

ENCLOSURE: 02

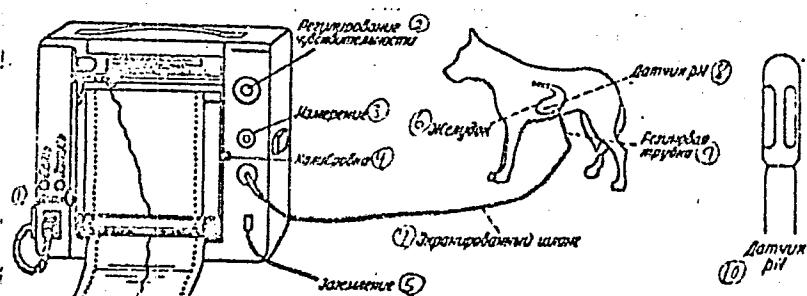


Fig. 2. General view of device, pickup, and system of connecting to dog through fistula.

(1) Switch, (2) Sensitivity control, (3) Measurement, (4) Calibration, (5) Ground wire, (6) Stomach, (7) Shielded hose, (8) pH pickup, (9) Rubber tube, (10) pH pickup.

Card 4/4

86761

S/120/60/000/006/037/045

E041/E335

7500

AUTHORS: Zabiyakin, G. I. and Zamriy, V. N.

TITLE: Transistor Decade Counter

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 6,
pp. 126 - 127

TEXT: The principle is that due to E. L. Kemp (Ref. 1). Pulses from the output of the first trigger pass through a control circuit either to the input of the second or the input of the fourth trigger, depending on the state of the control circuit. In the circuit of Fig. 1 the control gate uses the ultra-reliable diode-transformer arrangement. Saturated triggers are used with transistors of the П13 (P13), П14 (P14) and П15 (P15) type. All resistors are of the 10% tolerance class. The transformers are wound on two 7 mm diameter oxifer-1000 rings with 0.1 mm dia wire. Tr_1 and Tr_2 have 40:25 turns. Tr_3 has 40:40 turns. All the diodes are $\Delta 1B$ (D1V) and $\Delta 2B$ (D2V). The circuit of Fig. 1 is based on П16 (P16) and P15 transistors with emitter-follower buffer stages. The

Card 1/4

86761

S/120/60/000/006/037/045
E041/E335

Transistor Decade Counter

resolving time is 2.5 μ s. Maximum counting rate is more than 300 kc/s. For an 0.3 μ s input pulse the amplitude may vary $\pm 40\%$ about 5 V. The operation has been proved over the temperature range +16 to +52 $^{\circ}$ C. Such counters have been incorporated in a self-contained instrument by adding before them a shaping circuit to accept pulses of either polarity (2 - 12 V, $> 0.1 \mu$ s) and after them a mechanical counter, type СБ-1М (SB-1M). The capacity is 10⁵, the power

consumption 10 VA, dimensions 120 x 180 x 185 mm, weight 4 kg. Substitution of the drift transistor П401 (P401) in the first stage improves the resolving power to a few tenths of a μ s. B.N. Kononova is thanked for his interest in the work.

Card 2/4

86761

S/120/60/000/006/037/045
E041/E335

Transistor Decade Counter

There are 1 figure and 4 references: 3 Soviet and
1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy
(Joint Institute for Nuclear Research)

Card 3/4

86761

S/120/60/000/006/037/045
E041/E335

Transistor Decade Counter

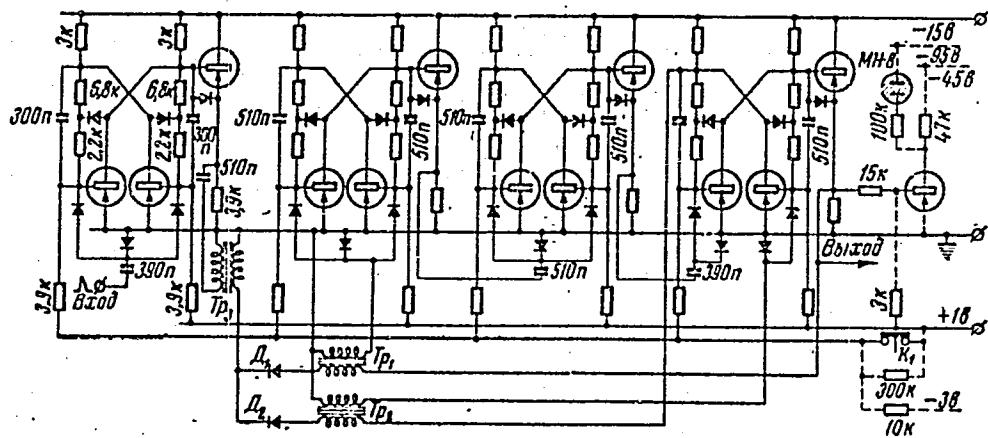


Рис. 1. Схема пересчетной декады.
SUBMITTED: September 30, 1959
Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AR4032156

8/0058/64/000/002/A017/A017

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 2A1.80

AUTHORS: Dorofeyev, V. A.; Zabiyakin, G. I.; Zamriy, V. N.; Mar-komenko, V. I.; Semashko, V. I.; Tulayev, B. P.; Cherny'y, A. V.; Shibayev, V. D.

TITLE: Automatization of the reduction of measurement results

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 4. M., Gosatomizdat, 1963, 7-14

TOPIC TAGS: measurement results, data reduction, computer data reduction, computer data insertion, computer memory, direct coupling data insertion, rigid coupling free coupling

TRANSLATION: Problems are discussed involved in the automatization of the reduction of the experimental data obtained in multichannel

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4032156

analyzers, multicounter systems (hodoscopes), and bubble chambers. It is concluded that it is most sensible to employ for this purpose the existing universal digital computers, capable of solving all mathematical problems. The most rational method of inserting the information is by direct coupling. An analysis based on estimates of the insertion of information into different units of a universal computer is shown that a system in which a large number of experimental data are inserted into the magnetic memory of the computer is among the most advantageous. Two possible coupling variants are considered: "rigid" coupling, when the information is inserted into the memory with the aid of the electronic units of the computer, and "free" coupling, when the information insertion does not depend on the state of the computer, but additional electronic apparatus is used for this purpose. The most promising and advantageous is the "free" coupling. The information is recorded on magnetic tape in this case in the form selected for the given type of computer. This makes it possible to accumulate the experimental data over a

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4032156

long time without tying up the computer at the same time, and to process the experimental data without any insertion operations, by direct access to the magnetic memory. Specific features of automated insertion of experimental data into a computer are discussed.
L. I.

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 SUB CODE: CP, SD ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4020787

S/0271/64/000/002/B046/B046

SOURCE: RZh. Avtomat., telemekh. vy*chislitel. tekhnika, Abs. 2B291

AUTHOR: Zamriy, V. N.

TITLE: Certain methods of converting binary digital information into decimal form.

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radio-elektron.
T. 4. M., Gosatomizdat, 1963, 64-72

TOPIC TAGS: binary-to-digital conversion, multichannel analyzer, weighted pulse,
pulse counter, pulse counting, binary counter, decimal counter

TRANSLATION: The design of a system is examined for converting binary coded
data stored in the memory of a multichannel analyzer into decimal numbers con-
venient for printing out experimental results. Several modifications of the
counting method are described whereby the binary register is supplemented with
pulses from a separate oscillator and the pulses are counted simultaneously by a
decimal counter. The modified counting methods provide for supplying different
weights to the pulses, which accelerates the conversion. Circuits are examined

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4020787

in detail for constructing the conversions by the method of adding weights whereby through sequential interrogation of the binary counter cells the quantitative characteristic of the binary places in which ones are stored are worked out directly into decimal form. The schematic circuits are shown of the interrogation unit, conversion matrix, and of the pulse generator included in the converter circuit which provides pulses to the output decimal counter decades. Orig. art. has 5 figs. and 3 refs.

I. V.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64

SUB CODE: SD, CP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4032158

8/0058/64/000/002/A017/A018

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Ans. 2A182

AUTHOR: Zamriy, V. N.

TITLE: Address counter with short carry time

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radio-elektronike. T. 2. Ch. 1. M., Gosatomizdat, 1963, 162-165

TOPIC TAGS: address counter, binary address scaler, short carry time, group carry circuit, accelerated group carry circuit, delayed controlled triggering, accelerated carry counter

TRANSLATION: A binary address scaler circuit (SC) is described. Its advantage is a short carry time (short delay of the signal when transferred from one flipflop cell to another and to the output of the SC), accomplished by having the input pulse pass through gates

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4032158

that are set beforehand by the preceding pulse. The flipflop cell of the counter is controlled by two diode-transformer rectifiers. When the input pulse arrives at the output of the conducting rectifier, two pulses of opposite polarity appear, corresponding to the leading and trailing fronts of the input pulse. The second pulse (of positive polarity) is used to trigger the flipflop. The resultant time delay ensures positive operation of the flipflop. The first pulse (of negative polarity) is applied to the input of the next cell if the flipflop is in the "1" state prior to this. Thus, the carry pulse is applied to the input of the next cell prior to the clearing of the preceding flipflop. The carry time from cell to cell is 0.03 μ sec, and for a counter consisting of ten cells it amounts to 0.3 μ sec, while the time for resetting the state of the last flipflop is 0.5 μ sec. An accelerated group carry circuit is also proposed. The counter is broken up into two groups each with five flipflop cells. The voltages from the outputs of the first five cells are applied to the inputs of a coincidence circuit which

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4032158

controls the rectifier that transmits directly the input signal to the next group of flipflops. The carry time in the counter is then less than 0.2 μ sec, and the time for establishment of the output voltage of the cells is 0.35--0.4 μ sec. The following are given: diagram of the flipflop cell with delayed controlled triggering, block diagram of the counter with accelerated carry, and diagram of the group carry circuit. The flipflop cell uses P402 transistors and D2A diodes. The minimum amplitude of the triggering pulses is 3 V at a duration of 0.1 millisecond. The duration of the front of the output pulse is 0.1 μ sec. The permissible variation in the supply voltage is $\pm 30\%$. The counting rate of the SC ranges up to 2 Mc/sec. M. Vishneviskiy.

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

SUB CODE: CP, GE

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AR6033988

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/008/B043/B043

AUTHOR: Zabiyakin, G. I.; Zamriy, V. N.

TITLE: Device for transferring experimental information to a computer

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 8B320

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 3. Ch. 1. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 100-109

TOPIC TAGS: computer, multichannel analyzer, data recording, computer storage device, data sampling

ABSTRACT: A transmitting device which makes it possible to retrieve measurement results from multichannel analyzers and to transmit them directly to the computer reception unit which ensures autonomous data recording in one of the computer storage devices, is described. The device converts input information into a form convenient for transfer and input into the reception unit. It controls transmission by turning the reception unit on and off. The analyzer interrogation realized by means of pulses from the device takes place at a speed set by the

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.142.624

ACC NR: AR6033988

reception (storage) unit of the computer which excludes time mismatch. Addition of the transmitted data is provided for in order to control the operation of the system. Following data sampling in all the assigned analyzer channels, the control sum is transmitted to the reception unit for comparison. When the control sum is not in agreement, the sampling is repeated. Information is transmitted in the form of a pulse train over a communication line over 7 km long. Three illustrations. Bibliography of 4 titles. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR7004323

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/011/B034/B034

AUTHOR: Vladimirov, V. A.; Zamriy, V. N.

TITLE: Recording on punchtape and checking the experimental data

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 11B264

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 3. Ch. 2. Atomizdat, 1965, 29-35

TOPIC TAGS: ~~multichannel~~ ~~multichannel~~ analyzer, data ~~processing~~ punched paper tape, computer output unit

ABSTRACT: A method of checking the data recorded on punchtape is described which compares check totals. The check total is obtained from an adder to which data is fed from a recording system. In tape recording, the incoming-signal codes are converted into mechanical motions and perforation characters which also are counted. Tallying the total on the tape with the check total testifies to the correctness of data read-out and recording. The check system comprises a tape punching device, a readout device and a check adder. With a 6-track recording and a perforation rate of 20 lines per second, 200 16-digit numbers or 100 48-digit numbers can be processed in one minute. The adder is of the end-around-carry design. The adder input is connected to the multichannel-analyzer output. The interrogation time of 1000 channels is one second. The total readout time of 1000 channels is 6 minutes. The above efficient method was developed in the Laboratory of Neutron Physics, Joint Institute of Nuclear Studies. Two figures. Bibliography of 2 titles. V. L. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 09, 18

Card 1/1

UR/0271/66/000/011/B034/B034

ZHUKOV, G.P.; ZHUKOV, B.Ye.; ZABIYAKIN, G.I.; ZAMRIY, V.N.

Center for neutron spectrometry. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no.6:
(MIRA 18:3)
34-38 N-0 '64.

1. Ob'yedinenyyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

Al. 16. 1. 1947. 1000 ft. 1000 ft. 1000 ft.

AUTHOR: Zamriy, V. N.

TITLE: Device for converting binary-decimal code into binary. Class 42,
No. 170210

circuit through a gate ~~whose~~ digit of the leading tetrad (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). The gate output is connected to the inputs of gates for recording the converted code, which are connected to the decoder of the three leading tetrad digits. Orig. art. has 1 diagram.

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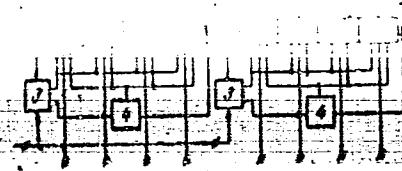
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963720016-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963720016-6

ENCLOSURE 01



1 - inverter; 2 - decoder;
3 - register; 4 - status

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963720016-6"

ZABIYAKIN, G.I.; ZAMRIY, V.N.; SEMASHKO, V.I.

Automatic system for transmitting information from multiple-wave analyzers to a computer. Prib. 1 tekhn. eksp. 9 no.4;
139-143 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Ob'yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

AUTHOR: Zhukov, G. P.; Zhuravlev, B. Ye.; Zabiyakin, G. I.
Zamry, V. N.

1944. 84-38

WATER COOLED, LIQUID METAL COOLED, LIQUID METAL FAST REACTOR, fast reactor

ABSTRACT: The structure of a new "Center" of neutron-spectrometric measurements at the Neutron-Physics Laboratory, OIYaI, is briefly described. The Center takes into account the specific features of spectrometric work on the

the stock price and the market value of independent assets, which is the capital of the company.

Card 1/2

APPENDIX A PAGE 112 45

tape storing device is used. A provision is made for ~~destroying~~ ^{deleting} and ~~replacing~~ ^{inserting} data in the original tape 256-channel groups with different widths in

Figure 1. The effect of the number of training samples on the performance of the proposed model.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinenyyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 02Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963720016-6"

L 19601-65 E&P(d)/REC(k)-2/EED-2/ENP(1) Pg-4/PK-4/Pu-4/Po-4/IJP(c)/
IJP(d)/AFM(b)/

AUTHOR: Zabiyakin, G. I., Zaitsev

TOPIC: Automatic system for transferring information from multichannel

DATE: 8-10-86

FILE: 41-114-1013

TOPIC TAGS: pulse light analyzer, multichannel, computer, data processing, automatic control system, computer data processing 160

ABSTRACT: An automatic system for transferring information from a multi-channel analyzer (over 1 000 channels) to the external storage of a computer located at a distance of 1.5 km is briefly described. The system (see Enclosure 1) takes experimental data channel-by-channel from the analyzer, sends it over two coaxial cables, and records it on magnetic tape in one of the external storages, the latter is controlled by the experimenter and operates independently

Page 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4044685

of the computer. A 16-binary-digit code is used. Code pulses are sent every 4
of taking every two numbers is 300-400 microseconds. Data

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyj institut yadernyj issledovaniy (Joint Nuclear

Research Institute)

ENCL: 01

SUBMITTED: 20Jul63

OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: NF

NO REF SOV: 005

Card 2/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963720016-6

I-19601-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044685

ENCLOSURE 01

An automatic system for transmitting experimental
data from a multichannel analyzer to a computer

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001963720016-6"

ZAMRZLA, E.

CZECHOSLOVAKI/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. Water
Treating. Sewer Water

H-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74436

Author : Zamrzla, E.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Treatment of Sewer Water Effluent from Metallurgical Plants

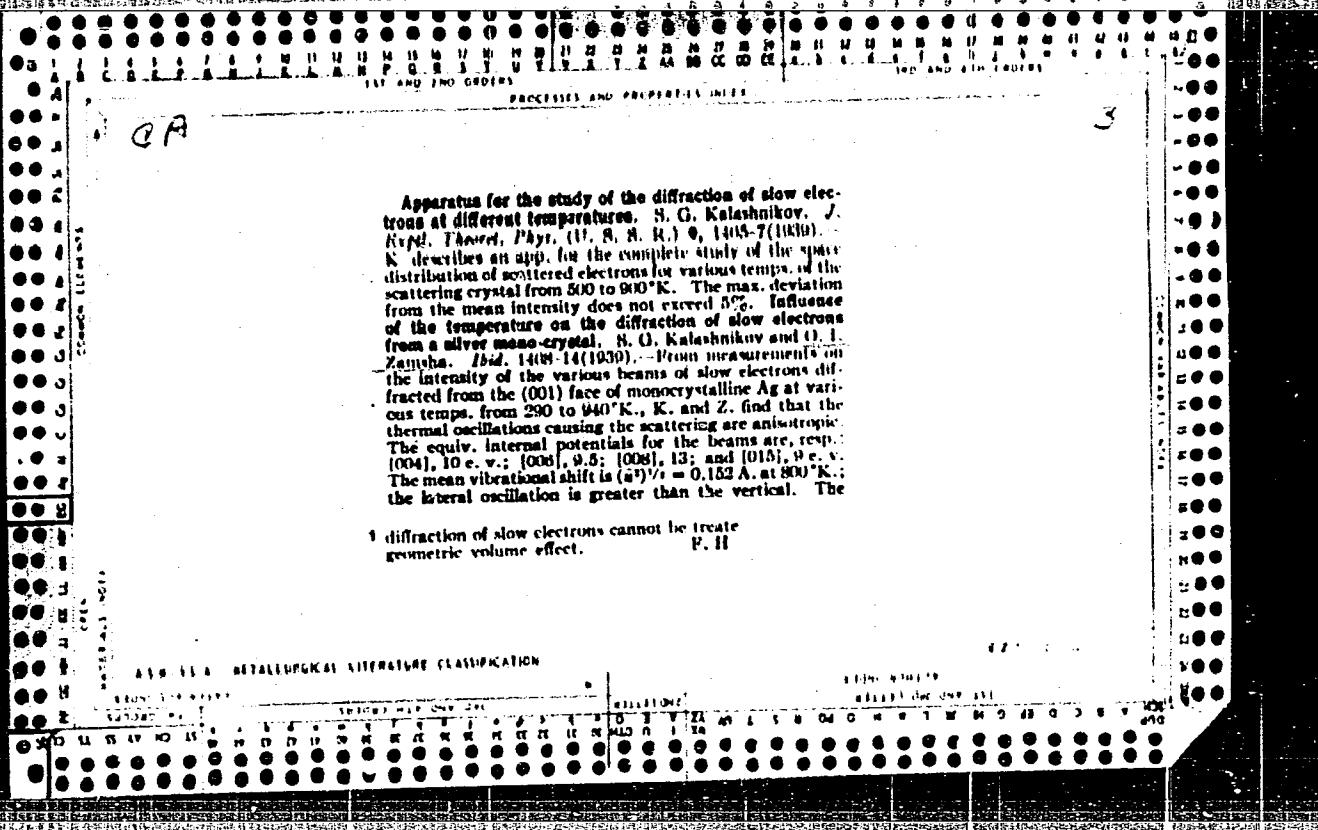
Orig Pub : Hutnicko listy, 1958, 13, No 2, 133-140

Abstract : Characteristics of the effluent sewer water streams cri-
ginating in different sections of metallurgical plants
(including the fuel gasification) are presented. The use
of water recycling is highly recommended.

Card : 1/1

ZAMERZIA, E. inz.

Observations on V. Masek's article "Effect of sulfite calcination waste on concrete and steel." Vodni hosp 14, no.6:232 '64.



ZAMSHA, O.I.; PLOTHIKOV, Yu.I.

Cutting crystals with a paper disk. Prib.i tekhn.eksp. no.2:159
Mg-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.
(Cutting machines)

S/120/60/000/02/048/052

E140/P335

AUTHORS: Zamsha, O.I. and Poltnikov, Yu.I.

TITLE: Cutting Crystals with Paper Discs

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No 2,
p. 159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Organic crystals are cut by paper discs, 150 mm in
diameter, 4500 rpm. Motor power has to be adequate to
maintain good speed regulation or else the crystal
crumbles.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut
(Moscow Engineering-physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1959

↙

Card 1/1

ZANGMA, O. I.

Mbr., Lab. Molecular and Thermal Phenomena, Sci. Res. Inst. Physics, Moscow

Order Lenin State Univ. im. M. U. Lomonosov, -1939-.

"Influence of the Temperature on the Diffraction of Slow Electrons from a Silver Single-Crystal," Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret. Fiz., 9, No. 12, 1939.

Mbr., Lab. Molecular and Thermal Phenomena, Sci. Res. Inst. Physics, Moscow Order Lenin State Univ., im. M. U. Lomonosov, -1939-.

KROT, I.P., red.; ZAMSHEV, V.I., otvetstv. za vypusk; PETUKHOV, P.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Economy of Vologda Province; statistical collection] Narodnoe kho-
ziaistvo Vologodskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Vologda,
Gos. stat. izd-vo, 1960. 132 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Vologda (Province) Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nuzhnyi 'nik
statisticheskogo upravleniya Vologodskoy oblasti (for Krot)
(Vologda Province--Statistics)

KUZ'MINA, L.M.; ZAMSKAYA, I.A.

Work practice of the grading room staff striving for the
title of a section of communist labor. Khim. volok. no.6:60-
61 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Mogilevskiy zavod.
(Mogilev--Textile fibers, Synthetic)

ZAMSKIY, S.I. [deceased]

Feeding habits of gamasid mites *Eulaelaps stabularis* (C.L. Koch)
and *Haemolaelaps glaagowi* (Ew.) inhabiting the burrows of murine
rodents. Mat. k pozn. fauny i flary SSSR. Otd. zool. no.39:259-283
'64. (MIRA 17:6)

ZAMSKIY, T.G., inzhener

Using brickwork blocks in the erection of TP-230 and TP-170
boilers. Elek.sta.26 no.11:44-46 N°55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Boilers)

ZAMSKY, T. G.

V 4633. USE OF WALL BLOCKS IN ERECTION OF TP-230 AND TP-170 BOILERS.

Zamskiy, T.G. (Elekt. Sta. (R.R. Sta., Moscow), Nov. 1955, vol. 2, 44-6).

Boiler erection time is considerably shortened by the use of wall blocks, while economy can be achieved by the substitution of refractory concrete for firebricks. The characteristics and location of the different sized blocks used in the erection of a boiler are indicated. Average cost per m³ of refractory reinforced concrete is 300 roubles, against 650 roubles for firebricks. The use of refractory concrete instead of firebricks also reduces the number of skilled and semi-skilled personnel required. (L.)

C.E.A.

ZAMSKIY, T.G., inzhener.

New method of heat-insulation work. Elek.sta. 27 no.7:47
J1 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Insulation (Heat)) (Boilers)

Zamskiy, T. G.

AID P - 4026

Subject : USSR/Power

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 15/31

Author : Zamskiy, T. G., Eng.

Title : Using walling blocks while installing TP-230 and
TP-170 boilers.

Periodical : Elek. sta., 11, 44-46, N 1955

Abstract : The author reports on the speed-up method of installing
boilers and walls simultaneously as it was done at the
construction of one of the new power plants in the
Donbas area. The article explains the procedure in
great detail. Insulated reinforced concrete blocks were
used. Eight diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

ZAMSKIY, T.G., inzh.

Induction heating of oil conductors. Elek. sta. 35 no.6:89
Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

ZAMSKIY, V. L.; KHOMYLEV, V. S.; DUBININ, V. A.

Reducing the silk winding density in the HP-12 bobbin winding machines. Khim. volok. no. 6:52-53 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Winding machines)

100-1-67 0.1(1) 16
A.C. 1966 1000/015/0094/0094

SOURCE CODE: 001/0413/66/000/015/0094/0094

INVENTORS: Vekhov, B. Ye.; ~~Levennikov, V. S.~~; Ayzman, Yu. A.; Sokolinskiy, Ye. A.; ~~Malinov, A. A.~~; ~~Kaplunov, A. I.~~; Fedorov, V. N.; Ivanov, A. M.; ~~Malinskiy, S. A.~~; ~~Popovskiy, V. V.~~; ~~Rut'k, V. Kh.~~; Vysotskiy, Yu. A.; ~~Zumakiv, V. M.~~; Bystrov, V. V.; ~~Korobov, V. P.~~; Sloboditsa, I. V.; Yevzerov, D. A.; Germanov, Yu. G.; Makomov, N. P.; ~~Demeyevskov, L. A.~~; ~~Pishchulin, V. V.~~

CLASS: none

TYPE: Seismic station. Class 42, No. 184466 (Announced by "Neftepribor" Factory of the Instrument Manufacture Administration of Mosgorsovmarkhoz (Zavod "Neftepribor" Spravleniya priborostroyeniya Mosgorsovmarkhoza))

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 94

TOPIC TAGS: seismologic station, seismologic instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a seismic station containing a seismic signal detector, a recording amplifier unit, an oscillograph, a magnetic drum recorder, a channel reproduction unit, a control unit, a reproduction amplifier, a multichannel borehole probe, a drum with photographic paper, a retransmitting unit, and a power supply. To increase the reliability when transferring from operation with the method of reflected waves to the method of refracted waves, a filter unit is connected between the first and second stages of the recording amplifier unit. A

UDC: 550.340.19

Card 1/2

L 10061-67

ACC NR: AP6029933

modulator-demodulator unit and a reel type magnetic recorder are connected in series to the output of the recording amplifier unit. For operation with the method of refracted waves, the filter unit has frequency cutoffs of 7--30 hz, and for operation at sea--frequency cutoffs of 20--50 hz. To increase the reliability of the recorded data with operation by the method of regulated directional reception, a switching unit for the channels to be summed, a static correction unit, and a summing unit are connected in series between the magnetic drum recorder and the reproduction amplifier. To increase the reliability when transferring from operation with the method of reflected waves to seismic logging, a frequency selection unit is connected between the multichannel borehole probe and the magnetic drum recorder. To improve the quality of the recorded material, an electron beam unit for introducing static and dynamic corrections is connected between the reproduction amplifier and the drum with photographic paper.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 05May65

Card 2/2

MELIKADZE, I.G.; LARIN, R.R.; BEZHANOV, F. Kh.; Prinimali uchastiye:
KHUROSHVILI, G., inzh.; TSAGARELI, T., inzh.; ZAMTARADZE, E., inzh.;
BOCHORTISHVILI, G., tekhnik; MAYSURADZE, L., laborant; SHUBLADZE, G.,
laborant; PANKRATOVA, Ye., kammererz.

Investigation of teschenite disintegration by the thermal method.
Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 34 no.3:633-640 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni G.A. TSulukidze AN Gruzinskoy SSR.
Submitted November 25, 1963.

ZAMTARADZE, G.

Some little-known species of Mount Bol'shoy Abul [in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Zam.po sist.i geog.rast. no.17: 157-159 '53. (MLRA 8:9)
(Bol'shoy Abul, Mount--Alpine flora)